

We consider the 2-star model

$$P(G) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-H(G)}$$

where

$$H(G) = -\beta \sum_{i \neq j} \alpha_{ij} - \delta \sum_i \sum_{\substack{j, l \\ j \neq l \\ j, l \neq i}} \frac{\alpha_{ij} \alpha_{il}}{\alpha_{jl}}$$



We consider the HF approximation

$$\alpha_{ij} \alpha_{il} \approx \alpha_{ij} \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle + \langle \alpha_{ij} \rangle \alpha_{il} - \frac{\langle \alpha_{ij} \rangle \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle}{\langle \alpha_{il} \rangle}$$

If we do the average of both side

$$\langle \alpha_{ij} \alpha_{il} \rangle \approx \langle \alpha_{ij} \rangle \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle + \langle \alpha_{ij} \rangle \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle$$

$$- \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle = \langle \alpha_{ij} \rangle \langle \alpha_{il} \rangle$$

"the average of the product is equal to the product of the average." - We neglect correlations

The HF Hamiltonian is given by

$$H_{HF} = -\beta \sum_{i < j} \omega_{ij} - \gamma \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{\substack{j,l \\ j \neq l \\ j,l \neq i}} \left[\underbrace{\omega_{ij} \langle \omega_{je} \rangle}_{\text{P}} + \underbrace{\langle \omega_{ij} \rangle}_{\text{a}_{il}} \right] - \langle \omega_{ij} \rangle \langle \omega_{je} \rangle$$

We put $\langle \omega_{ij} \rangle = P + \underbrace{\langle \omega_{ij} \rangle}_{(N-2)P}$

$$H_{HF} = -\beta \sum_{i < j} \omega_{ij} - \gamma \left[\sum_{i,j} \omega_{ij} \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{l \neq i \\ l \neq j}} \langle \omega_{je} \rangle}_{P} + \underbrace{\sum_{j,e} \omega_{je} \sum_{\substack{i \neq j \\ i \neq e}} \langle \omega_{ie} \rangle}_{(N-2)P} \right] + C =$$

$$= -\beta \sum_{i < j} \omega_{ij} - \gamma (N-2)P \left[\underbrace{\sum_{i,j} \omega_{ij}}_{\text{P}} + \underbrace{\sum_{i,j} \omega_{ij}}_{\text{P}} \right]$$

$$+ C = -\beta \sum_{i < j} \omega_{ij} - 4\gamma (N-2)P \sum_{i < j} \omega_{ij} + C$$

For $N \gg 1$ $N-2 \approx N$

$$H_{\text{MF}}(G) \approx \underbrace{(-\beta - 4\gamma N_p)}_{\text{constant}} \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} + \underbrace{G}_{\text{graph energy}}$$

Random graph

$$H(G) = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \sum_{i < j} a_{ij}$$

Probability of a network G in the MF approx.

$$P(G) = \frac{1}{Z} e^{-H_{\text{MF}}(G)}$$

where $Z = \sum_G e^{-H_{\text{MF}}(G)}$

$$[\beta + 4\gamma N_p] \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} - C$$

$$P(G) = \frac{e^{-(\beta + 4\gamma N_p) \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} - C}}{\sum_G e^{-(\beta + 4\gamma N_p) \sum_{i < j} a_{ij} - C}}$$

$$H'_{\text{MF}} = [\beta + 4\gamma N_p] \sum_{i < j} a_{ij}$$

$$Z'_{HF} = \sum_G e^{-H'_{HF}(G)}$$

$$P(G) = \frac{e^{-H'_{HF}(G)}}{Z'_{HF}} = \frac{e^{[\beta + 4\delta N_P] \sum_{i < j} q_{ij}}}{Z'_{HF}}$$

Probability of a link

$$\langle q_{ij} \rangle = P = \frac{e^{[\beta + 4\delta N_P]}}{1 + e^{[\beta + 4\delta N_P]}}$$